

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For County Judge - E. F. WILLIAMS.
For County Clerk - ROWAN HOLBROOK.
For Sheriff - J. S. STEVENS.
For Assessor - F. L. FELIX.
For Auditor - JOHN M. LEACH.
For Judge - JOSHUA A. MAGAN.
For Surveyor - W. H. BARNES.
For Coroner - J. W. HADLEY.
For Magistrates:
Hartford - NOBLE BEAN,
Cromwell - H. T. PONTIER,
Roxbury - JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Farmington - W. F. ELLIS,
Hartford - H. F. GRAYES.

COL. NICHOLAS McDOWELL has issued a splendid report as Commissioner of Agriculture of Kentucky. The volume embraces 280 pages and is of the most interesting material throughout.

THE Mayfield Mirror suggests that as a solution to the road question each land owner be required to keep in order the road upon which his lands abut, just as streets are maintained in cities. Why not?

THE Baptist Church of Owensboro will send Miss Julia McKenzie to China as a missionary and will defray all her expenses as such during her work among the heathen. That is practical christianity, that is.

WHEN we get into that telephone circuit which is to include New York, Chicago, Hartford, and the other principal cities of the country, our friends who have a few incongruous remarks to make about Chicago's not hanging Prendergast or David B. Hill's not going exactly straight in politics, may do their talking where it will do the most good. We'll tell 'em to their face (?) how mean they are.

LOU LITTLE, of Kansas City, who killed a man named Johnson last summer, had a trial recently which resulted in a hung jury. The jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. Mr. Little was formerly a citizen of Calhoun, is a brother of Judge L. P. Little, and has many friends throughout this county who hope he may be acquitted. It is thought he was entirely justifiable in the killing of Johnson, and he will in all probability be acquitted when he again comes to trial.

A GLANCE at the tax-book of Hartford offers a strong suggestion of the moral laxity that prevails in this community upon certain very important questions. A man who lists his property for taxation takes an oath which is as binding on his soul and should be as strong an appeal to his conscience as one taken upon the witness stand in a court of justice. Notwithstanding this, there are men in Hartford who would not to-day sell their property for three times what they have valued it at under oath. They are not men, either, who are too poor to pay taxes. This is not exactly perjury, it is—but what do you think it is?

LOUISVILLE is to be connected with New York by a long-distance telephone which will also embrace in its circuit the cities of Nashville, Cincinnati, Boston and Chicago. Speaking of the matter, the Owensboro Messenger says:

The East Tennessee company will put in a metallic circuit from Louisville to Cincinnati, and there connection will be had with the line already in operation from Boston to Chicago. It will be a toll line, as a matter of course, but it will take a great deal of business from the telephone company. That such a line can be constructed so cheaply makes it a matter of wonder that it has not been thought of before. While here Mr. Caldwell stated that the telephone line from here to Calhoun would be constructed as soon as possible. The company also expects to build a line from here to Hartford this summer. Subscribers will be asked at Hartford and intermediate points.

THE recent cold weather has done almost incalculable damage throughout all this part of Kentucky. Col. Ion Hall, of the Farmer's Home Journal, has made a careful study of the matter and reports that nearly all the young clover was killed, and the expense of new seed and re-sowing made a big item. Rye met a like fate, but fortunately the acreage is small. Tobacco plant beds suffered greatly and in the majority of instances will have to be re-sown. Strawberries stood the cold snap remarkably well, but raspberries, similar small fruits and tree fruits will be almost a total loss. Cherries promise to reach probably a third or half the yield that was expected. Mr. Otto Mueller, of the Kentucky Seed Warehouse, says the loss to farmers and gardeners in Jefferson county will be really serious, and that a loss in the State may reach \$1,000,000, or \$1,500,000.

ALBERT CARTER, the last but one of the men who murdered Abbie Oliver near Morganfield one year ago, while rescuing Henry Delaney, her seducer, has been admitted to bail in

the sum of \$3,500. The girl had been ruined and her mother had forced Delaney, the author of her shame, to marry her. Returning from Morganfield, they were met in the road by a party of men who fired into the carriage, killing the girl and badly wounding her father. Three of the murderers have had trials, one of them getting the farcical sentence of two years in the penitentiary and the other two getting each a life sentence, but both the latter sentences have been reversed by the Court of Appeals and the defendants are now at liberty under comparatively light bonds. The crime was one of the most shameful and outrageous in Kentucky's history, and if its perpetrators are not brought to full justice, it will be an everlasting stigma upon the name of the State.

HOW IS IT WITH YOU?

The suit of Miss Pollard against Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge, wherein she accuses him of having broken his promise to marry her, after accomplishing her ruin, will be completed this week at Washington. The trial has tended to bring out all that is most unmanly in the man and unwomanly in the woman. Miss Pollard has certainly sinned much, but the revolting story of her seducer's sin has brought the blush to every honorable face in Kentucky. The trial will no doubt tend to clear up the moral atmosphere, very much as does the thunderstorm the surcharged air. Bad as it has been, it is not an unmitigated evil. The revelation of one man's double life will lead to inquiry concerning that of others.

Mr. Breckenridge, although a candidate, will not be returned to Congress. The people of Kentucky will have an opportunity to say that no self-confessed violator of man's plainest and highest duty and of God's most sacred command, can sit in Kentucky's seat of honor. Men will be told what the common verdict of mankind against the arch enemy of his race, the seducer, is. Mothers will be warned to take knowledge of their daughters' associations and conduct. Society will be warned of the wickedness which lurks in high places, and the question, always pertinent, will come home to many a man and many a woman, how is it with me? to many a mother, how is it with my daughter? to many a brother, how is it with my sisters? to many a father, how is it with my son? These are matters which ought sometimes to be brought up for thought. There are perhaps homes to-day in Ohio county where these inquiries are eminently pertinent. Let them be made and answered.

RIGHT MEANS AND WRONG.

One Coxey is leading from the North and West a horde of people toward the East and South who call themselves the "Commonweal," and say they are out of employment and want work, but in reality they are a band of adventurers thoroughly of the opinion that the country—the Government—owes them a living and they are about "demanding their rights" from the Government.

Such a spectacle is but an outgrowth of the idea that the Government should provide for the support of its subjects; but an elaboration of the theory that the Government should furnish employment and subsistence to the people. Such views are a radical and fatal departure from the fundamental truth that the people must support the Government and not the Government the people. This error, taught so long by so large a number of people, finds expression in the present 5,000 men who load themselves into box cars and cry out: "On to Washington!" and with all the mockery of a military display, purpose to "demand" certain things at the hands of the Government.

There are many ill, truly, that afflict the laboring people of to-day—ills that have in a large part come out of the evil course our fiscal and economical forces have been permitted through so many years to take. For these evils there are adequate remedies, but they are not to be found in movements like Col. Coxey's. An honest government, rightly and fairly administered, to deal out equal justice to every section and to every man, whether he be laborer or manufacturer, is still among the things that are possible. That can be obtained alone by each man's doing fearfully and persistently the duty that lies nearest him. That duty means to the citizen that he should render unwavering allegiance to the Government that is, and with such light as he can get, endeavor to make it what it ought to be. The ballot is more powerful than any aggregation of mimic military, and wielded intelligently it will finally put into motion forces which must bring all that good government can do for its people. That done, it remains for each citizen to exercise a fearless and manly self-reliance, and maintain himself upon conditions of exact equality under the law. When these conditions

come to us, Democracy will have attained the pure aims toward which every tenet of its doctrine tends.

No Needless Delays.

Action upon the Tariff bill should not be needlessly delayed in the Senate. We are in favor of full and free discussion, but that discussion should not be continuous. The country wants this matter settled as soon as possible.

There is a spirit of abstraction and delay in the Senate that was manifested yesterday and the day before. On Thursday Mr. Call insisted that three valuable hours should be wasted in an executive session over a contemptible exposable in which he was engaged concerning a petty office in Florida. Yesterday Mr. Hill endeavored to waste another day by moving to adjourn over Saturday. The Republicans eagerly joined him, for they are in favor of delay, and Senators Murphy and Ibray voted with him. Senator Brice was paired in favor of Mr. Hill's motion.

A Gay Boy and Giddy Girl.

Recently poor, betrayed Willie Breckinridge went on the stand and told the sad story of his seduction and betrayal by the wicked and designing Madge Pollard, who lured him into an assignation house and there by her wiles robbed him of his virtue. It was an evil day for Willie when he met the enchantress who made a fetish of his character. He backed in her smiles for a long time, but when he attempted to throw her off, she stuck to him close that brick-bat of a bar of soap. She refused to take the Colonel's cash and "pass out of his life," as he delicately expresses it, but she received his coin and lingered with him with a leech-like tenacity that gave him "that tired feeling," and made him long for a very retired lodge in some vast wilderness where Madres do not corrupt and designing women do not break in and steal away the virtue of gray-headed statesmen and lecturers on the social purity of the home and that sort of thing. She took his money and his peace of mind and made him with them. When he became too mutinous she drew her revolver, and bade him come to her arms. He had to choose between her arms and her dreams, and he chose the former, but he never forgot the look of the little Madge who caught a big fish and she knew how to operate her reel.

She is evidently an accomplished fisher of men and she knows the difference in value between a rural sucker like old man Rhodes and a nice game fish of the Breckinridge species. She caught the great Colonel by the gills and she is holding him up before the public that it may see what a scaly fish he is. Madge is a Tartar, and she and her poor unfortunate victim, who is paying so dearly for his youthful indiscretion, constitute something akin to tartar emetic. Let the public throw both of them up and let the scavenger cart carry them away. The hot weather is coming on and we should guard against epidemics of all kinds.

Protection and Plunderage.

Until the civil war brought upon us the series of high tariffs, that began with Morrill's and ended with McKinley's, the wealth of the United States was pretty evenly divided, not only as between North and South, East and West, but also as between the two great interests—agriculture and manufactures. The Democratic party had been in substantially continuous ascendancy in the Government from the inauguration of Washington to that of Lincoln. Its leadership and legislation were all that time untainted with the corrupt influences of the great vested interests that are nowadays based on the protective system, and which, as Senator Voorhees just said in his speech opening the debate in the Senate, have succeeded in placing in "under the dress of a small majority" of that body.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed, the hearing is lost, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, the hearing will be lost forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

Avoid Extremes.

Let not the managers of the Republican party think that because the Democrats of the House have made a mistake on the tariff, and have had some significant rebukes at the polls, that they can go to the high protection extreme. The Republican party has had two or three sound thrashings at the hands of the people on the tariff question in the last half dozen years, and the managers of that party are as obtuse on the question of chastisement as the Democratic directors are. That there has been a tremendous revolt against tariff on the McKinley plan is a conspicuous fact. That the Democrats have been overthrown on the subject of tariff reform is another plain truth. What the people want, and what the country should have at the earliest practicable moment, is a business like, reasonable and medium revision of the tariff. A new tariff law should not foster monopolies, and it should not tear down the legitimate business enterprises that are now tottering under uncertainty. It should not build up a great surplus to encour-

age riotous and unnecessary expenditures by Congress, but it should provide ample revenue. It should give no foothold to heresies. It should not pervert the principles of Government. The kind of tariff we ought to have can be obtained only through patriotic parties. The Democrats and Republicans must both send some of their radical doctrinaires to the rear before the statesmanlike end can be accomplished. Both parties have some men who are influenced by sectional or personal interests. These must take back seats, too. The Republicans, as well as the Democrats, are riding too rapidly.

Compare the Statement.

In order that our readers who have not had an opportunity to examine the much discussed tariff bills of McKinley and Wilson, may do so, we submit a comparative statement of the rates as per duties collected under the McKinley bill in 1893 and the rate of tariff proposed by the Wilson bill. While this may not be all some people wanted, yet it shows a radical reduction from the McKinley rates. The changes made in the Senate on the Wilson bill will be published when duly acted upon:

IN WOOLEN GOODS.	McKinley rates.	Wilson rates.
Woolens, total.....	98	40
Wool yarn.....	105	30
Carpet.....	65	25-35
Clothing, ready-made.....	80	45
Dress goods.....	102	35-55
Flannels.....	96	25-35
Knit goods.....	94	40
All n. o. s.....	90	40
Worsted net 80.....	100	40
Cotton manufactures.....	57	36
Cotton yarn.....	51	30-40
Cotton b. and un-b.....	50	20-35
Col. dyed, print.....	48	40
Damask.....	40	35
Velvet, plushes.....	62	40
Clothing and W. A.....	50	40
Cords, braids &c.....	40	35
Embroideries.....	60	40
Handkerchiefs.....	60	40
Knit goods, hosiery.....	68	40
Laces.....	60	40
All others.....	40	35
FLAX MANUFACTURES.		
Flax manufactures.....	36	30
Hacked.....	11	5
Yarns and threads.....	44	25-30
Brown and b. linen.....	38	15
Burlaps.....	39	40
Embroidery, laces.....	60	40
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.		
Iron and steel m'frs.....	63	34
Iron in pigs.....	28	22
Iron in scrap.....	42	25
Bar iron.....	52	22
Steel billets, ingots.....	58	25
Steel rails.....	58	25
Hoops.....	74	40
Sheets, sundry.....	73	40
Tin plates.....	78	40
Wire rods.....	76	40
Wire.....	40	35
Axles, chains, cast, &c.....	38	25
Cutlery.....	82	35-45
Firearms.....	73	25-30
Machinery, n. e. s.....	45	35
Sundries.....	40	30-35
CLOCKS AND WATCHES.		
Clocks and watches.....	27	25
Clocks and parts of.....	45	25
Watches and parts of.....	25	25
Watch cases.....	25	25
Jewelry.....	50	25
Precious stones.....	10	25
LEATHER MANUFACTURES.		
Leather and manufactures.....	34	34
Leather, calfskin.....	30-39	20
Skins for Morocco, finished.....	29	20
Tanned but unfinished.....	10	20
Tanned upper, chamois.....	20	20
Gloves.....	58	20
Manufactures.....	35	20
GLASS AND GLASSWARE.		
Glass and glassware.....	54	42
Bottles coming in filled.....	55	30
Bottles green.....	75	30
Bottles filled.....	90	30
Bottles empty.....	70	30
Other articles, engraved.....	60	30
Cylinders, unpainted.....	98	30
Cylinders, polished.....	43	30
Cylinders polished silvered.....	26	30
Plate glass, rough.....	60	30
" silvered.....	25	30
All other mfrs.....	20	30
CHEMICALS.		
Chemicals.....	30	30
Coal tar colors.....	35	30
Gelatin, glycerine &c.....	35	30
Licorice paste.....	45	30
Opium, prepared.....	160	30
Soda.....	65	30
Alkalies prepared.....	25	30
Alcoholic preparations.....	15	30
Non.....	35	30
Others.....	18	30
SILK MANUFACTURES.		
Silk manufactures.....	54	46
Silk spun.....	35	35
Buttons, ornaments.....	50	45
Dress and piece goods.....	50	45
Handkerchiefs.....	60	45
Hosiery.....	60	45
Laces.....	60	45
Clothing.....	60	45
Ribbons.....	65	45
Velvets.....	65	45
All other.....	65	45
Umbrellas and sticks.....	39	45
PROVISIONS.		
Provisions, &c.....	36	22
Meat products.....	21	15
Dairy products.....	41	15
Rice, rice meal, etc.....	50	45
Potatoes and vegetables.....	44	10-30
TOBACCO.		
Tobacco and mfrs.....	117	94
Leaf for wrappers.....	228	110
Leaf for snuff.....	83	80
Cigars and mfrs. of.....	127	80
FANCY ARTICLES.		
Fancy articles.....	40	32
Dolls and toys.....	35	32
Flowers, artificial.....	50	35
Other articles.....	35	35
LIQUORS.		
Liquors.....	70	66
Liquors, malt.....	106	135
Wines, sparkling.....	54	50
Wines, still.....	52	50
WOOD MANUFACTURES.		
Wood manufactures.....	32	32
Furniture.....	32	32
Oiler and wall ware.....	70	32
All other mfrs.....	25	32

CHINA, STONE AND BATHHOUSEWARE.
China, stone and e.....57
Bricks and tiles.....35
China and e. plain.....35
China and e. decorated.....69

MISCELLANEOUS.
Animals.....36
Beverages.....37
Bone manufactures.....39
Blacking.....39
Books, engr's etc.....25
Barley.....61
Brushes.....40
Buttons.....25-50
Buttons, pearl.....143
Button forms, etc.....19
Carriages.....45
Cement.....24
Corks.....31
Fish (prepared).....20
Fruits and nuts.....28
Furs, dressed.....20
Fur manufactures.....35
Hats and material, not e.....24
Hops.....36
India rubber goods.....31
Marble and stone fin.....41
Gunpowder & explosives.....112
Matches.....72
Lead, ore, pipes and bars.....43
Hays.....25
Gold and silver mfrs.....40
Metal mfrs.....44
Oils.....27
Paints and colors.....32
Paper and manufactures.....32
Perfumery and prep.....61
Pipes & smokers' articles.....70
Pulp, mech'l & chemical.....12
Seeds.....20
Soap.....29
Sponges.....29
Straw manufactures.....39
Sugar above No. 16, &c.....14

Severe on Simon.
Washington Herald.
It is said that ex-Governor Buckner is thinking of trying the "dog in the manger" act in the next Senatorial struggle that comes off in Kentucky.

Governor Brown will be a candidate, and the hero of several battles—the sage of Glen-Lily—has announced that he will go into the fight, not to win, but to prevent the present Executive from getting the place. The sooner the Hart county statesman finds out that he is a back number, the better it will be for him and the State. Gen. Buckner is a "Pennyville" gentleman with Bluegrass predilections.

Probable Murder.

The neighborhood of Hudson is considerably excited over some discoveries that point to a probable murder. In an old field not far from this village a suit of gentleman's clothing was found. The clothing was covered with blood and bore traces of violence. About one hundred yards from where the clothing was found is a graveyard, and in the graveyard is a fresh grave, which cannot be accounted for. No one knows when the grave was made or whose body was placed in it, and the general opinion is that a murder has been committed and the victim buried here so as to prevent suspicion. No one is missing from this neighborhood. No one has been seen in the graveyard, and the new-made grave will be dug into and its contents examined.

More than two hundred people visited the graveyard yesterday and examined the bloody clothing.

ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

A Composer Thinks All Living Things are Attire to Musical Tones.
"The Influence of Music on Man, Animals and Plants" was discussed by Director Asger Hamerik in a lecture at the Peabody Conservatory. Of the second part of his subject he said: "There is no doubt of music's power over animals. All singing birds are subject to the influence. The sparrow, the mouse and the snake can be charmed with tunes. I saw on St. Paul street one day a runaway horse stop suddenly when a street organ was being played and tremble all over. I had once a Gordon setter that would play with his paw on the keyboard of my piano and, with a kind of mimicry, try to imitate the human voice, making an effect that, if not musical, showed at least that the dog's mind attempted something in that direction."

"I have had personal experience with the musical qualities of mice, for I once used to play the piano in a room where there were many mice. When I played a little while, out would come a mouse, and make known, no matter how small the net of his many kindnesses; one who naturally shrinks from any and all noisiness, and yet fulfilling the saying, 'The first shall be last and the last shall be first,' for coming as it were from obscurity, he started as a mere boy to battle his way through the world and meeting with adversity he still struggled bravely on with that indomitable will and courage that so characterized him all through life until he had conquered and placed his name foremost among the citizens of our land—and an honor to those who hear it. We shall never meet his like again. To thee, brother, a sad and long farewell, for thy place among us will always remain an aching void, and when the great Grand Master of our lodge in heaven summons us as He has you, to His fold may we be received as you, with myriads of angels and archangels and bidden to enter that kingdom prepared from the foundation of the world for all the faithful followers of the Lamb, and there

A BIG SALE.

On Wednesday, April 18, 1894, at my farm, 1 1/2 miles from Point Pleasant, in Ohio county, I will offer for sale all my personal property, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, one pair good work mules, 5 and 8 years old; one two-year-old steamer, Arabian bred, and two good mares, 4 and 6 years old, with foal by Frank Boone; one fine gelding, 7 years old, well broke and ready; one limber mare, 5 years old and on yearling filly; 20 head of good sheep, 2 fine milch cows, hogs and poultry, and about 150 bushels of corn, and about eight tons of hay, good quality. All sums under \$5. Cash in hand; \$5 and over, twelve months credit, with bond and approved security and 6 per cent interest from date. J. P. BARNARD, 1412 Point Pleasant, Ky.

Bright Spring Days.

The spring should be pre-eminently a season of contentment, happiness and hope. In these bright and pleasant months the country should enjoy its highest degree of tranquility and prosperity. But spring, it is well known, is often a period of discontent. Important organs of the body become torpid and irregular in their action, and the fact is instantly reflected in the mental condition of the individual. A disordered liver means disordered nerves and a dull and unsteady brain. Anything which will bring the physical system into harmony with budding Nature confers an enormous benefit upon the nation, besides the mere allaying of physical discomfort. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this, as thousands of grateful and happy men and women can testify, and increased use of this standard spring medicine is of more real, practical importance in promoting health and quiet in the business world than roams of abstract theorizing.

The Future of Farming.

The so-called bonanza wheat-farms of the North-west and the big farms of the California valleys grew out of transient conditions that no longer prevail—the land grants and the Minnesota and Dakota farms out of the Congressional grants to railroads. The history of the North-western big farms is that the land was purchased from the railroad companies with donated stock and sold originally about one dollar per acre. The low price of wheat and the higher price of land have changed the whole aspect of large farming. There is no bonanza in the big farm now; it makes but a moderate profit on the capital it represents in average crop years, and with a bad crop, it barely pays running expenses. It requires a careful management as a factory, or believe that we are now in a transition period in agriculture. The influence

of machinery has been fully exerted. There are no more fertile lands on the globe to be conquered by civilization and to increase the food-supply. With growth of population will come better prices for farm products. Farm life will become more attractive. The tendency to large farms will be checked. A hundred acres, even with exclusive grain farming, will afford a good living to a family. Better times for American agriculture are not far off.

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